

From wang!elf.wang.com!ucsd.edu!info-hams-relay Sun Apr 7 03:50:16 1991 remote  
from tosspot  
Received: by tosspot (1.64/waf)  
via UUCP; Mon, 08 Apr 91 21:36:28 EST  
for lee  
Received: from somewhere by elf.wang.com id aa15060; Sun, 7 Apr 91 3:50:14 GMT  
Received: from ucsd.edu by relay1.UU.NET with SMTP  
(5.61/UUNET-shadow-mx) id AA22204; Sat, 6 Apr 91 21:04:30 -0500  
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02738  
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun  
Sat, 6 Apr 91 16:45:22 -0800 for nixbur!schroeder.pad  
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA02719  
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.1-sun  
Sat, 6 Apr 91 16:45:17 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/  
lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-relay info-hams-list  
Message-Id: <9104070045.AA02719@ucsd.edu>  
Date: Sat, 6 Apr 91 16:45:16 PST  
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams-relay@ucsd.edu>  
Reply-To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #275  
To: Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Info-Hams Digest                      Sat, 6 Apr 91                      Volume 91 : Issue 275

Today's Topics:

                  \* SpaceNews 08-Apr-91 \*  
                  Amature Radio in SPACE  
                  AOR 2002 scanner  
Building Transmatch - should I use a Ferrite or Iron Powder?  
                  FSTV  
                  HELP programming MOTOROLA MX360 radios  
                  HF rig names?  
                  Iambic keying  
                  Info-Hams Digest V91 #274  
                  keyers  
                  Motorola Cross Referencing - help wanted  
                  No-Code Testing Questions  
                  RG8U  
The first No-Code Ham is.....(DRUMROLL).....  
                  Wanted: Mods  
                  Whatizit?  
                  Yaesu-470 HT

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>  
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>  
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available  
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text  
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official  
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 00:08:00 GMT  
From: ka2qhd!kd2bd@RUTGERS.EDU  
Subject: \* SpaceNews 08-Apr-91 \*  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

SB SPACE @ AMSAT < KD2BD \$SPC0408  
\* SpaceNews 08-Apr-91 \*

Bulletin ID: \$SPC0408

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SpaceNews  
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MONDAY APRIL 8, 1991

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It  
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

\* MICROSAT NEWS \*

=====  
Numerous ground station operators around the world have reported difficulties  
accessing LUSAT (LO-19) over the past several days. Ordinarily, connection  
can be established but little other traffic can be handled. The LUSAT  
command team in Argentina is examining various possibilities including  
PACSAT software problems and satellite receiver problems in various hardware  
configurations. LUSAT is transmitting a short beacon message to users  
alerting them of the degraded situation.

The DOVE (DO-17) operating system apparently crashed sometime on Thursday 28  
March 91. On Saturday, 30 March 91, the S band transmitter was successfully  
commanded on providing very limited telemetry data, power system balance,  
and (most importantly) evidence that DOVE is still quite alive. A  
concentrated effort to place DOVE into full service is planned following  
diagnostic memory dumps and an operating system reload during April.  
Special thanks go out to PY2BJO and ON6UG for their critical S band  
monitoring duty.

Eric Rosenberg, WD3Q, reported that updated operating software was apparently uploaded to UO-14 on 01-Apr-91. This change has the server identify the station it is handshaking with when it acknowledges a bulletin request.

[Info via ANS]

#### \* RADIO ASTRONOMY \*

=====

Radio astronomy can be done on any frequency you can find which is free of terrestrial radio signals. There are many types of celestial radio emitters which generate (generally wide band) noise. At the lower frequencies the emissions are dominated by non-thermal (i.e synchrotron etc.) mechanisms. For example, the planet Jupiter is a *\*very\** strong emitter of synchrotron radiation in the 5-39 MHz range. Indeed much of the background noise you hear on HF is quite often dominated by these signals.

At higher frequencies you get continuous emission from interactions between free electrons (free-free emission) again producing broad band noise. You also get spectral line emission from atomic recombination and molecular transitions. These emissions such as the neutral hydrogen line at 1420.406 MHz appear at discrete frequencies instead of being broad band in nature. It is not generally reasonable to expect the casual amateur astronomer to be able to "see" these signals since they are comparatively weak and often localized.

If you have an OSCAR station and want to do a simple experiment try this: Point your 2m antenna straight south and up 30 or so degrees (in the northern hemisphere). Tune your 2m rig to an unused frequency in your area and set the mode to SSB (or CW). Turn on your GaAsFET preamp and write down the S-meter reading of the background noise every half hour or so for a day or as long as you want. You will notice the noise level going up and down from S-0 to S-6 or so with a 24 Hr period. CONGRATULATIONS - you have just made your first radio observation of the galactic center! You might also see another hump in your data at about local noon corresponding to the sun. The sun however is not nearly as strong as the galactic center at 144 MHz.

[Story by US Astronaut Ron Parise, WA4SIR]

#### \* SHUTTLE FREQUENCIES \*

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NASA Malabar (Palm Bay) HF Networks in MHz:

2.405 Data Buoys	2.622 SRB Recovery (Primary)
2.664 Backup Mission Audio-Cape/Hou	2.678 ETR Range Control

2.716 Navy Harbor Cntl-Port Canav.	2.764 SRB Recovery Channel
3.024 Coast Guard SAR (Primary)	3.187 SRB Recovery Ships Channel
4.376 Primary Recovery Zone SAR	4.510 SRB Recovery Ships Channel
4.856 Cape Radio/Leader	4.992 Cape Radio/Coast Guard Ships
5.180 NASA Tracking Ships	5.187 NASA Tracking Ships
5.190 ETR Primary Night Channel	5.350 Launch Support Aircraft
5.680 Launch Support Ships	5.810 ETR Secondary Night Channel
6.720 SAR Primary Atlantic	6.896 Cape Radio
6.837 Cape Radio	7.412 SAR Communications With Bahamas
7.461 Cape Radio/Launch Support A/C	7.525 NASA Ground Tracking Net
7.676 Launch Support Aircraft	7.765 SRB Recovery Ships
7.919 Data Channel	7.985 Data Channel
9.022 Launch Support Aircraft	9.043 Launch Support Aircraft
9.132 Launch Support Aircraft	10.305 Space Missile Tactical Net
10.310 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX	10.780 ETR Primary Day Channel
11.104 Launch Support Ships	11.252 Launch Support Ships
11.407 SRB Recovery Ships	11.414 Cape Radio
11.548 Cape Radio	11.621 SRB Recovery Ships
13.227 Launch Support Aircraft	13.237 Data Channel
13.495 Data Channel	13.600 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX
13.878 Launch Support Aircraft	14.937 Ascension Is-to-Malabar-MUX
18.009 Launch Support Ships	19.303 Launch Support Ships
19.640 Cape Radio	19.966 Ascension Is-to-Malabar-MUX
20.186 Tracking Net	20.192 Malabar-to-Ascension Is-MUX
20.198 OCC Shuttle Mission Audio	20.390 ETR-Secondary Day Channel
22.755 Ascension-Is-to-Malabar-MUX	23.413 Cape Radio
27.065 NASA CB Radios	

HF used at the Kennedy Space Center: 2.182 MHz, 3.023 MHz

★ TNX QSL! ★

=====

A special thanks to all those who sent QSLs to SpaceNews:

N3CIP : Bob Balogh, Jr, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, USA  
 N3EDN : Karla Balogh, Lebanon, Pennsylvania, USA  
 W4NG : Earl Tonjes, Gainesville, Florida, USA  
 N9KJJ/7 : Wayne Wagner, Bremerton, Washington, USA

...and e-mail messages:

GW0KYT, KA1JFP, K2TV, K2SK, KB2JPD, N2IKJ, WB2VVS, KC4QYG, KB8FIR

SpaceNews: The FIRST electronically published newsletter to  
 ===== be read on a manned spacecraft in low-Earth orbit!

73 de John, KD2BD

/EX

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John A. Magliacane	FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department	AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College	UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA	VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

-----  
Date: 7 Apr 91 00:01:44 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Amature Radio in SPACE  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In some of todays daily news papers there is an article giving Ham Radio IMHO a good and needed shot in the arm. The article was written by a Marcia Dunn of the Associated Press. Briefly the article states that the five astronauts set aside about a half-hour of their second day in space to talk with students. They planned to contact nine schools in seven states, with youngsters listening in at 20 other schezl. The article also states that the space crew did talk with Amatures at the Johnson Space Center in Huston, Texas.

Pilot Kenneth Cameron was the only one with an operator's license when the amature radio experiment was added to the five day mission. The experiment provided incentive for the rest of the crew to get their license too.

"We're the only shuttle flight ever, probably the only space flight ever, with the whole crew being licensed hams," mission commander Steven Nagel said while preparing for the flight. "We were hams before, but now we're licensed."

End of the Amature related segment of the article.

A question to all: Did you copy the contacts made with the students, and if so what frequencies? If you talked to the Space Hams, Inquiring minds want to know.....pun intended 8-)

s/Tim Wright Future Ham  
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 19:03:33 GMT  
From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd.edu

Subject: AOR 2002 scanner  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <91Apr3.205126est.24851@ugw.utcs.utoronto.ca> SHMC0874@BCIT (Colin Schmutter <SHMC0874@BCIT.UCSD.EDU>) writes:

>From: Colin Schmutter <shmc0874@BCIT.BITNET>

>I am using an AOR 2002 scanner to receive polar orbiting fax signals.

>While reception is satisfactory, the IF bandwidth appears to be too  
>wide in wide FM mode. Strong local signals are breaking through into  
>the IF strip causing interference and distortion.

>The IF bandwidth is rated at +/- 50 Khz.

>I think that by narrowing the IF bandwidth in WFM mode the problem  
>may be reduced.

As you probably know, the 20 khz bandwidth of most communications receivers is too *narrow* for these polar orbiters. The ideal bandwidth is 30 khz, but considering doppler, the 50 khz bandwidth is a good choice. Your best bet is to attack the interference at the head of the chain. Put a good sharp bandpass cavity in front of your receiver.

Gary KE4ZV

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 18:56:10 GMT

From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd.edu

Subject: Building Transmatch - should I use a Ferrite or Iron Powder?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1991Apr03.193733.29121@lynx.CS.ORST.EDU> youngqd@jacobs.cs.orst.edu (Dean Youngquist) writes:

>Hello,

>

> I'm building a transmatch for use on the HF bands and I would like to  
> make the inductor using a toriodal core of Feritte or Iron Powder.  
> I have a catalog from Amidon Associates and they offer both types.  
> Can anyone tell me the advantages and disadvantages of Iron Powder  
> verses Ferrite material for inductor cores? Is one more efficient,  
> takes fewer turn of wire, handle more power? Also, what inductance  
> value is commonly used in HF transmatch boxes?

The biggest disadvantage to using anything but air cores on your coils is high losses. All cores will get hot and will saturate at some power level seriously degrading the matching effect you desire. Iron powder coils are used mainly at low frequencies and low power levels. Ferrites will go higher. The inductance of the coil should be variable between 1 and 30 microhenrys for best results over the HF bands. A roller

inductor is ideal, but a tapped coil is usable. Make sure your design doesn't result in shorted turns, these will get very hot.

Gary KE4ZV

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 22:59:29 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: FSTV  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Is it possible to receive Fast Scan TV [ATV / FSTV] through an HT capable of operation in the 430 - 440 Mhz segment of the 70cm band? How about transmission of FSTV?

How about reception of FSTV on a scanner capable of receiving in the same area?

Scott, KA1WNU/AG [internet: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

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Date: 5 Apr 91 20:10:16 GMT  
From: haven!eng.ufl.edu!rover.ufnet.ufl.edu!sonny@ames.arpa  
Subject: HELP programming MOTOROLA MX360 radios  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have aquired several Motorola MX360 radios which I need to put on our assigned frequencies.

Can any kind soul please help me with the info on the code prom, or any info as to the nature of the prom used, how the info is arranged in the prom, and how one might program (or get around using) the code array. The Motorola P/N is NLN 5096B .

I have complete schematics, but no info as how the prom (or prom programmer ) operates.

Maybe someone might be willing to blast these proms for me ??

All info greatly appreciated .. Thanks in advance & 73's ..

Sonny / KF4VB / sonny@sonny.ufnet.ufl.edu

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 19:24:08 GMT

From: swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pacific.mps.ohio-state.edu!linac!att!  
emory!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary@ucsd.edu  
Subject: HF rig names?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <41087@genrad.UUCP> dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) writes:  
>

>Transmitters:

>NONE LISTED....do hams only buy transceivers, not transmitters?

There is little choice these days. Up until the 1960s all ham rigs with the exception of the Collins KWM-1 and KWM-2 were separate transmitters and receivers. The transceiver became popular for several reasons. They could use a common power supply, common oscillators, often in the early designs a common bidirectional IF strip, and of course a single cabinet. This made them cheaper to build, and easier to mount for mobile operation than separates. The Drake and Kenwood "twins" were probably the last of the separates to gain popularity. Both are out of production.

>Other than short wave listening, what function do receivers serve  
>if there are no transmitters to go along with them? Do hams use a  
>transceiver AND a separate receiver?

Some of us still do. There are advantages to having a separate receiver as well as the receiver built in to the transceiver. This allows monitoring two frequencies at once. This can be very handy for DXing and when working split mode. A few top of the line transceivers offer dual receive so even this excuse to have separates is coming to an end.

Gary KE4ZV

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 18:06:28 GMT  
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!oo7@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Iambic keying  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvvm.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier W3GRG) says:

>> How many people actually form the characters this way? I use an iambic keyer  
>> at our club station, but I do it the 'hard' way, as if it were a non-iambic  
>> keyer. Does this make me a lid? Is it worth working hard on learning to

>Hey, Derek, nobody said you were a lid. Nor does anyone have to send code in  
>any particular manner. But that's the way iambic keying works. I found it  
>easy to learn and easy to like. C'mon, be loose.



I'm perfectly loose, thanks. When I asked "Does this make me a lid?" it wasn't a rhetorical question. I meant "am I missing something really useful here?" I suspect I am, and I wondered how many other people make full use of the iambic nature of their paddles. Without sitting down with one, I'm not really sure how I use them, anyway... but I don't think I make use of the self-completing function. I'm pretty sure I use 3 distinct motions in making the letter "F", for example. I do know that I went from using my thumb and first finger to using thumb and middle finger, but have no idea why...

I also tried sending left-handed (with the paddle functions reversed) so that I didn't have to keep moving the pencil around (yes, folks, a pencil) during a contest, but then I found that I couldn't send CW and write at the same time. Your brain may vary, I guess!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)  
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oo7@emx.utexas.edu

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Date: 6 Apr 91 19:18:11 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V91 #274  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

From: L. Jack KL7GLK

"It is an exacting world in which we live  
where every man will ultimately be held  
accountable"

Zippy the Pin Head, 1990 address to  
United Nations  
General Assembly

Taking a hint from Zippy and rechecking my History of K Callsigns--  
Ham-Info issue 272-I will correct the following ....not that there  
maybe anyone who gives a fig....but I have been call to task for less.

KB6 were the Baker, Howland and Pheonix Islands. Outside a few dozen  
Coast Guardmen not many were ever there. Not the Bonin or Volcano's.

KA0 &

KG61 These WERE the Bonin and Volcano Islands. A small point yes, but  
you never can tell who this might just be important to. As I recall,  
this one one of the first times I'd ever seen a multiple number used

in a callsign, the 61. Everyone uses them today. I never worked a KG61 and doubt too many ever, ever existed.

KC4 Besides the South Pole, this also included Navassa Island. DX-peditions used to go there on and off, but it was legally USCG property. Only with their permission could you enter. Old lighthouse and guano mines, no place to anchor. Rare.

KG1 US personnel in Greenland

KC6 Also the Carolines, Pacific. Now T31 etc. The break up of the US territories in the Pacific into the Federated States of Micronesia, Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Commonwealth of the Marianas did away with practically all the unusual K calls.

KS4 Besides Swan Island how could I forget (?) the Serrana Bank and Roncador Cay (note sarcasm). Never heard these two. KS6 is still around as American Samoa.

I guess taken all and all, through a lens of 20+ years I wasn't off too far. Who sez that RF doesn't effect your brain?!

Larry Jack KL7GLK / V77LJ

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Date: 6 Apr 91 18:41:24 GMT  
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!ut-emx!oo7@ucsd.edu  
Subject: keyers  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

vbreaault@rinhp825.gmr.com (Val Breault) asks:

>...Vibroplex iambic key and a nifty keyer. I went home to set things up  
>but noticed that the documentation didn't offer any suggestions about  
>how to wire it up (left paddle dit or right paddle dit) or which hand  
>is normally preferred (key with left or right hand). I guess anyone  
>that has been doing it for more than a few months knows this kind of  
>painfully simple stuff already. I'm just beginning and I'd really hate  
>to develop a clumsy style or learn something that I'd have to un-learn  
>later. What's the consensus gang?

This is an interesting question (I think). The "standard" thing is to wire it so that the thumb sends the dits, so for a right-handed person that is the left paddle. I'm not sure that there is any ergonomic reason for this, but if you use someone else's paddle (on Field Day, or on a visit to their shack, e.g.) that's the way it will work if they are right-handed.

Now, if a right-handed person learns to use a keyer this way and then for some reason wants to send with the left hand (using a pencil, having an itchy right ear, whatever) it is easier to arrange the paddle so that

the dits are still sent with the thumb. Why? I'm not sure, it feels like some intrinsic property of the brain, just as for a right-hander it is easier to write backwards with the left hand than with the right one (I think...). So if I am presented with a "standard" paddle with dits on the left paddle and I want to use it with my left hand, I turn the paddle round 180 degrees on the table and the dits are still operated with the thumb. It's easy to become 'fluent' with this arrangement quite fast. This is true for paddles that have no indentations for the thumb, I suppose it's even more true for those with them.

Others may argue, but I suspect that if you are right-handed there is an advantage to starting out using your left hand on the paddle, so that your right hand is free to write if you still use that old-fashioned copying technique on occasion.

I've played music with a guy who plays violin, viola and 'cello, all bowed with the left hand instead of the right. It's very disconcerting [minor pun] to watch him playing in public, but there's nothing intrinsically wrong with it. You'd think the fingers of your right hand would be more flexible (for a right-hander), yet stringed instruments are traditionally fingered with the left hand.

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oo7@emx.utexas.edu

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Date: 6 Apr 91 07:51:36 GMT  
From: sun-barr!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!unix.cis.pitt.edu!  
dsinc!netnews.upenn.edu!eniac.seas.upenn.edu!depolo@ames.arpa  
Subject: Motorola Cross Referencing - help wanted  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm looking for the name of a book and the publisher that contains cross references for Motorola RF parts. Motorola doesn't seem to publish one (I have the Master Selection Guide, along with the entire Motorola Semiconductor Data Library, and they don't help). It seems that Motorola likes to come up with device numbers of their own in attempt to thwart end users and repair shops from buying parts from anyone except Mother Mo.

Most of the devices I'm trying to xref are RF devices, such as mixers, amplifiers, etc. Almost all have a Motorola part number of the form Mxxxx. The actual devices on the boards have only the Mxxxx number on them

as well. Go figure. I've had somebody with an IC Master set try to xref them as well, with no luck.

Anybody know of a book for converting these Mxxxx parts to real-people 2Nxxxx or other industry-standard part numbers?

--- Jeff

--

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Jeff DePollo	N3HBZ/AE	Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu		RF: 146.685- 442.70+ 144.455s (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania		Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

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Date: 4 Apr 91 15:07:51 GMT  
From: hpcc05!hpcuhb!hpsqf!hpqmola!hpqmolb!dstock@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: No-Code Testing Questions  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I always feel nervous about curious announcements near the beginning of April. The nearer the beginning, the more nervous.

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Date: 4 Apr 91 15:31:12 GMT  
From: hpcc05!hpcuhb!hpsqf!hpqmola!hpqmolb!dstock@hplabs.hpl.hp.com  
Subject: RG8U  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I believe belden's son is abroad, using RG58C/U

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Date: 6 Apr 91 06:58:10 GMT  
From: sdd.hp.com!hp-col!winfree!bdale@ucsd.edu  
Subject: The first No-Code Ham is.....(DRUMROLL).....  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

>>I think a hearty congratulations to Robert is in order.

>

>Give me a break. Congratulations for NOT knowing something? If I'd come in  
>by this back door route I sure wouldn't be out advertising it in public. Let  
>the guy take his rightful place next to the mail-order Ph.D's.

Actually, I think both of you are taking the wrong approach. I tend to agree that congratulations on something as meaningless as being the first codeless technician under the new license rules is unworthy of congratulation, but at

the same time, I think the analogy of the mail-order Ph.D is being awfully snide.

For better or for worse (I strongly believe better, but that's a separate discussion), we now have a class of amateur license in the US that does not require demonstration of proficiency in Morse Code. To say that someone who has obtained a legitimate license under the new rules has "come in by this back door route" is patently false. He knocked on the front door, and we opened it for him. The least we could do is ask him in.

I probably shouldn't get irritated by this in public, but the idea that recipients of codeless tech licenses are somehow second-class citizens in the ham fraternity is an attitude that I will not tolerate. We're teaching a tech class at work right now, and I venture to say that the folks who complete the course are likely to be better than average hams... in a lot of ways. We ought to at least be willing to wait and judge the new breed of ham on their actions... no?

Don't go out of your way to congratulate a codeless licensee (any more or less than you would congratulate \*any\* new ham!), but don't shove them in the corner, either.

73 - Bdale, N3EUA

-----  
Date: 6 Apr 91 09:45:56 GMT  
From: crash!hale!system@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Wanted: Mods  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I recieved a list from a friend that was from (rec.ham-radio) that was stated to be "Part II," sorry, I don't have much info other than that, as I left the printout at work. It was a complulation of usenet articles on various modifications to scanners (ended with the 2005 review) and hame equipment. At anyrate, I'm looking for part one of this list, I'm sure someone might have it laying around. Especially interested in a modification for the 800XLT for extended coverage.

Also, (I should have checked the net first,) I ordered a Model 421 Lowpass filter from Industrial Communication Engineers of Indianapolis. Rated at 5Kw Pep, -3db at 31 Mhz to "Near Block" before 41 Mhz. Anyone have any information on this? Looked like a pretty well made unit, price wasn't bad either. (\$43.16 with shipping.)

-----=  
System Administrator

Hale Telecommunications Public Access

system@hale.uucp

619-660-6734 8N1 24 Hours

-----=  
-----  
  
-----  
  
Date: 6 Apr 91 19:26:35 GMT  
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu  
Subject: Whatizit?  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I copied the following CW from around 6.8 Mhz on an analog tuning SW receiver. Does anyone know what it is or means?

VVV DE WCCQ SX 68121622MHZ OBSAMVQRU? K

The question mark in the above copy was also transmitted. It is completely copied verbatim from the transmission heard.

Thanks for any info.

Scott, KA1WNU/AG [internet: sehrlich@lynx.northeastern.edu]

-----  
  
Date: 6 Apr 91 19:07:46 GMT  
From: njin!njitgw.njit.edu!root@princeton.edu  
Subject: Yaesu-470 HT  
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hi!

I'm planning to buy a handheld transceiver and I'm seriously considering the Yaesu-470. What I want to know is how good is this radio. Should I consider any brand or model?

-Sam-

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End of Info-Hams Digest  
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